

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FRIDAY, April 19, 1889.

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REDUCING THE SURPLUS.

Did any one ever hear of anything more ridiculous than the decision of Assistant Secretary BUCKLEY as to the pension claim of W. H. BROOKS? The pension claim of the secretary's reasoning and his finding appeared in the Associated Press dispatches a day or two ago. BROOKS had applied for an invalid pension, basing his claim upon this state of facts: In March, 1865, he was with a military surveying party in Michigan, and one night while crawling into his bunk, three soldiers jumped on him and crushed his ribs. The late pension commission investigated the case and rejected the claim, as he should have done the pensioner not having been injured in the line of duty. With the inauguration of the new administration the man again presents his claim and it is allowed; from this time until his death he will draw a pension from the government, a grateful people taxing themselves to pay him for being hurt in the service of his country.

If claims of this kind are to be heeded by the administration, there will be no occasion for legislation to reduce the surplus in the treasury. The four years will not have passed before the surplus has been disposed of, and Congress will be devising schemes for increasing the revenue with which to meet the pension payments. We wonder if some of the pensioners do not feel a little ashamed of themselves when they take money from the government on the flimsy pretext which are made sufficient on which to base a pension claim? It is certain that some of the real heroes, who are entitled to the consideration and reward, blush when they think of men drawing pensions because of injuries or diseases which have no more relationship to any service than to the influence of the moon and stars. Nobody will find fault with the payment of liberal pensions to those men who were maimed or lost their health through service in the cause of the republic. The nation is able to reward them handsomely for all they did, and to make reasonable compensation for their loss and suffering; but what people object to is the giving of money to the loafers who wear the uniform through no spirit of patriotism, but because they were too lazy to earn an honest living by work, and to those other scamps who disgraced themselves and the blue they wore by receiving injuries and contracting disease in ways which should put out of probability the allowance of their claims for pensions.

WHAT AWFUL flaps some of these Californians are. Here is one of them, a member of the company working the soap mines of Owens lake, explaining to a San Francisco reporter how the "soap" is formed. He says the waters of the lake contain a strong solution of borax and soda. In these waters there breeds a grub that becomes a fly. The flies die in the water and drift ashore, covering the ground to the depth of a foot or more. The fly substance of the fly bleeds with the borax and soda, and the result is a layer of pure soap. These flies repeated from year to year form the soap mines, where large flocks of men are now employed. The quill pen scribe having taken this in and accepted it, the soap miner goes on to say: "There is another queer thing about the waters of these lakes. You shoot a duck there and fall to get it, and in a little while, when it drifts ashore, you find that its fat breasts and sides have changed to elegant toilet soap, and you can chip it off and use it, and it is just as nice as any refined soap." The late lamented Mincham expired in time to save his reputation.

EIGHT HOURS.

Just now the eight-hour day movement is active again. The American Federation of Labor has issued an address in favor of the proposition, and saying there are 1,000,000 unemployed men in the United States who would be glad to work, and that it would be much cheaper to keep them employed than support them in idleness. Meetings in the interest of the movement are being held in the large cities, and threats are heard that unless there shall be a general compliance with the demand there will soon occur a strike of all wage workers in all parts of the country. The Chicago Globe is publishing numerous letters and opinions of prominent men on the subject, some being favorable, others adverse, and a good many halting and non-committal. Some of these may be reproduced with profit. President HARRISON says:

I am in favor of anything that will conduce to the interests of the laboring classes, and as I believe that an eight-hour day would give employment to many who are now idle, it would seem to be desirable that a full and free discussion of the subject should be had. Very truly yours, HENRY HARRISON.

The politician, rather than the reasoner, appears in this, the President being careful not to offend those who vote. Judge THOMAS M. COOLEY, chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, speaks with less reserve. He says:

Having myself begun life with nothing and worked my way up, all my sympathies are with the laboring man, and when anything is done for his benefit I desire to see it adopted. But the superficial or partial view that is taken of labor questions sometimes surprises me. I should like nothing better than a full talk with any man of intelligence on this question. In respect to this eight-hour movement, I have no doubt of the effect of the movement, if successful, in this country, would have on immigration; but that it would give immunity to a powerful foreigner cannot be denied. All the discussions I have noticed have had in mind only large establishments, employing large numbers of men, and have overlooked small establishments that have been built up by laborers themselves, and most of which have all their capital in their own hands.

I should be pleased at any time to look over the field with an intelligent person. When I take such a survey I should expect to show that the wage worker could not when the work day suddenly without great effort, and that he could not do it at all except at the expense of some desirable thing which he would otherwise be within his reach. If I am a fool in this I should be greatly pleased to have the error shown.

Mr. THOMAS GALLAGHER, a Chicago merchant, broadens the view of the subject in some respects, and narrows it in others. He writes:

I may be permitted to say that, in my opinion, the adoption of the law of the eight-hour day is a matter of great importance. It is a question of the most vital importance to the laboring man, and it is one that should be given the most careful consideration. It is a question that should be given the most careful consideration. It is a question that should be given the most careful consideration.

he not alone as now circumstances, cannot find a sufficient number of men to do the work. He is compelled to ask that the hours at which he can actually get work be shortened so that his less fortunate brother may get an opportunity to make a sort of subsistence. Yet this is the result of over-production. We have but ourselves to blame for it. Yes, in my opinion, the eight-hour system will not alone be a benefit to the American workman as a means of affording him rest, and an opportunity for mental improvement, but also because it is a need in the competitive labor market that we have ridiculously created.

WALTER M. GROVES, master workman and district secretary of the Seamen's Benevolent assembly, closes a long letter in advocacy of an eight-hour law as follows:

Thirteen years ago I was in Mexico, Australia, and England, and on the anniversary of the eight-hour day. I noticed with pleasure the splendid banner that was carried at the head of the procession, and read on it the following inscription: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation, and eight hours for rest." When a man or woman has labored for ten or twelve hours each day in the store, office, factory mine or warehouse, will any fair-minded man say that they feel at the close of these hours of toil in a fit frame of mind to take up anything that will improve their mind, or that they feel like taking some refreshing recreation that is so necessary in a crowded city like the present one for the benefit of their own or family's health? So they are too tired physically to enjoy either mind or body to anything but rest. Consequently the mind becomes crippled and enfeebled, and thus becomes an easy prey to the machinations of those who have no wish that they should ever become anything better.

But none of these gentlemen touches the main point of the matter, and the one which will regulate the hours of labor. We refer to wages. It is, in fact, a question of wages and not of hours. The employer hires, or buys, so much labor; he does not hire or buy hours of time. Experience has taught that the average man will do so much work in ten hours; the employer knows how much that work is worth to him, how much he can derive from it, and he fixes the price he will pay for it. Wages being established on the basis of the work which will be performed in ten hours, a new arrangement of the hours of labor—that is, of the amount of work—will necessarily require a re-adjustment of the wages paid. In other words, if a man pays a fair price for ten hours' work, he will not pay as much for less work. He cannot pay as much, assuming that he pays all the labor is worth to him. Let us suppose that a factory hand is worth \$2 a day, or 20 cents an hour, for ten hours a day; then let us suppose that by legislative enactment, or otherwise, eight hours shall constitute a day's work; will the factory hand receive \$2 a day, as formerly? Not much, let the statute laws, and the declarations of the labor organizations decree as they may. The laborer will receive \$1.60 for his eight hours' work, and the remaining 40 cents will pay for the labor of two more hours.

Ten hours may be too long a time for a laboring man to work; we think the hours are too long, if a man is a faithful and energetic worker. Besides, it leaves the laborer little opportunity and less inclination for recreation which makes life agreeable and existence healthful. But there can never come a time when there will be shorter hours of work with the same pay. There will never be ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor. Those who hope to bring this about are laboring as vainly as they would if they were to attempt to force down the price of sugar or coffee in the hands of the merchant by asserting that the price was too high. It would be no trick at all to bring about an eight-hour day accompanied by eight hours' pay. But that is not what the agitators want; nor would the workers, many of them, accept such a chance for the ten hours' day with ten hours' pay.

It seems to us that labor, being a thing of tangible value, a thing the actual worth of which can be ascertained at definitely, the eight-hour agitation as at present conducted must result either in failure or in the men surrendering one-fifth of their wages for the privilege of working two hours less a day; this being based on the assumption that wages are fair, labor being purchased for what it is worth.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Colorado, shalom! What's the matter with this climate? It's all right.

THE VISITORS were a little late, but like Eli, they got here.

TO THE COLORADO VISITORS: If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

UTAH SENDS few representatives to Oklahoma. Utah men are content with well enough.

COLORADO is a great state, and one of these days Utah will be her proud sister. Of all her Uncle's nieces, Utah loves Colorado best.

THE LARK is a little cool, gentlemen, but our English cousins find it not unpleasant bathing. We would hate to think there was a Coloradoan who would do less than a servile son of an effete monarchy.

COULDN'T we have another hotel, and a big one. We congratulate the bustling city in the north, and again suggest to the enterprising men of our own town the propriety of building a first-class hotel.

A LONDON dentist is in for a libel suit. He made a set of false teeth for an actress, and then issued portraits of the lady before and after the event. It is an account of the "before" picture that the actress brings suit.

IF PRESIDENT HARRISON does not give Utah some officers soon, the enthusiasts who bought the torches, paid for the oil and hired men to march in the procession last November, will want to see somebody for the money they are "out."

THE CHARLESTON NEWS and Courier urges President HARRISON to appoint GROVER CLEVELAND to the late STANLEY MATTHEWS' place on the supreme bench. There isn't enough work there for CLEVELAND, and besides, the country will need GROVER for a higher position in four years.

THE PUBLIC will not complain of extravagance or the wrongful use of money if the municipal authorities will continue the Crockett canon. Seven or eight miles up City Creek canon. Nothing more attractive for tourists could be provided, and our own people can appreciate a drive into the mountains.

THEY are talking of making Jersey cider the chief feature of the wine list at the Washington continental in New York. If this idea shall be carried out, the ball will be an old fashioned affair in the respect of private bottles hidden in fence corners and among the weeds. This is not a Jersey cider generation.

WE never get genial visitors from the other side of the range will not say: "If this lake were near Denver, it would be the greatest bathing resort on earth!" "If these hot springs were in Denver, they would be worth millions!" and so on. These expressions are rank and worn-out chestnuts, and it is high time they were permitted to go to decay.

A REMON is wanted to us from over the mountains to the one E. H. McHARRY would not refuse the governorship of this territory; indeed, it is said that he is "in the hands of his friends" who are preparing to urge his claims to the place, his claim

consisting of a desire to "vindicate" himself, whatever that may mean. TOM HENRIK takes a little stock in the rumor as it does in the affable MEXICAN, and that is so little as to be invisible.

THE FIRST brush has occurred in the Oklahoma country, the particulars being given in our telegraphic columns. The outcome of the collision is recorded in the killing of one bomber, two cattle men, and one Chickasaw guard. Newspaper readers may expect the Oklahoma country will furnish many such items of news during the next six months. It will be necessary, it now seems, to concentrate the army in that neck of the woods and hold it there, until civilization can assert itself among the mad people who are rushing to Oklahoma.

A TERROR ON WHEELS.

The Peculiar Antics of a Fellow on a Northern Passenger Train.

A few evenings ago, a man, whose name is unknown, boarded the east-bound train at Huskisson. He was loaded with whisky, both internally and externally. Approaching a fellow passenger, he held out a bottle and invited him to drink. This request was refused, and an instant later the gentleman felt the cold muzzle of a pistol pressed against his forehead. Between Velser and Payette, the conductor approached the stranger and requested him to show his ticket or pay his fare. This he refused to do, saying he did not have to pay fare. The conductor insisted, when the unruly passenger drew his pistol and threatened to shoot, cursing all railroad men and conductors particularly. The conductor then passed out, locking the door so that the fellow could not get into the ladies car. After being locked in, the fellow began to shoot through the top of the car, the windows and in all directions. It is needless to say that the half-dozen passengers who were in the car with this wild drunken man had previously made their escape, upon the first opportunity offered. The conductor telegraphed ahead to Payette, where two officers were in waiting with Winchester rifles to take the culprit into custody on the arrival of the train. This they did, and put him in the lockup, where he is at present.

People's Equitable admit that they have brought prices down.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS. The very best refrigerator, in hard wood, poplar lined water tanks, nickel plated trimmings, big variety, examine them at DISWOOD'S.

Free of charge—our want column is open free for all who wish help or need employment. Grab it. Quick!

LINES FROM LOGAN.

The Peck's Bad Boy company held down the boards at Reno opera house on Saturday night.

Much rain and snow have fallen during the last few days. No wheat growth and the heart rejoiceth.

Logan is billed and looks forward with much expectation for the Boston Quintette club to appear on the 27th inst.

Governor West and four others of the Agricultural college commissioners arrived with the Utah & Northern yesterday.

The excavation for the building of L. W. Snow & Co. is being dug. This will be a concrete building, 2500 sq. ft., and two stories high. Local masons have the contract.

The firm of Ormsby & Parkinson has dissolved. Dr. Parkinson is in bright, grand, new quarters above the Wagon & Machine company's office. Dr. Ormsby is at the former office of the firm.

The contract for the erection of the Methodist school house has been let, and the building is to be completed by September 1st. It is to be a two-story brick building, 30x40 feet, and is to cost \$4,500. It is being built by subscriptions from ladies in Philadelphia. A two-story brick church will be built on the same grounds (corner of Main and Second) in the fall.

Your correspondent was to-day shown a very recent invention of our local inventive genius, Mr. C. Garff. Mr. Garff is an extensive manufacturer of doors and windows. In the process called sticking the style of combination sash and panel doors, it was necessary to use two different machines for two kinds of sticking, and one of the men for grooving, thereby necessitating three men and three operators for one piece of door. To obviate this, Mr. Garff wrote east for machinery that would combine to do this at once. No machine being forthcoming from his inquiry, he conceived the idea of making his own machine with the result that by the adjustment of levers by one operator the stile is "sticked" and grooved to a mathematical nicety in one operation. Demonstrative of the success of his machine, Mr. Garff pointed to a pile of over one hundred doors made by this very machine. The invention is only three weeks old, the patent is applied for, and parties are negotiating for an interest in the same, \$5,000 being already offered for a half-interest. Mr. Garff's establishment is the largest of its kind in Utah. A company is forming which when incorporated will still enlarge and make improvements in this establishment.

Yesterday (April 18th), the governor and other members of the Agricultural college board of trustees met at the court house in the afternoon to adopt plans for the Agricultural college building. Plans were submitted by Architects Kietting, Carroll, Thompson and T. O. Ansell, Jr., all of our city. The third plan named being on the premises was adopted separately to the meeting to elucidate the merits of their plans. Because of the numerous merits attached to each plan, the board were unable to decide in one session which to accept. An adjournment was taken until evening, when that of Thompson's was adopted. This morning the board were taken to the grounds appropriated to the college, and a site for the building was selected. The honorable gentlemen returned to-day. WILL PATRICK.

LOGAN, April 18, 1889.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat did me no good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—three bottles. It did me no harm, and it gave me a good appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. E. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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The grandest and most celebrated of all Mr. Warde's impersonations.

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Our Specialties

Pure Drugs, Prescriptions,

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Columbus and Standard Buggies,

Phaetons, Surrey Wagons and Road Carts, handsomely finished, durable and at very low prices.

PLANET JUNIOR HORSE HOES AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Mowers, Cord Binders, Sulky Rakes & Headers,

SCHUTTLER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

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BRANDS OF FLOUR:

High Patent, Bakers' No. 1, Whole Wheat

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT!

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Best Grades of Roller Process Flour.

BRANDS—HIGH PATENT AND STRAIGHT

Flour, all warranted as good as any made in Utah.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Good Wheat.

Telephone in the Mills, 100. Office at Idaho Bakery, No. 22 Second South Street.

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I have secured the Exclusive Agency for Utah

—OF THE—

LLEWELLYN

FEED WATER PURIFIER AND HEATER,

For Steam Boilers.

It takes all mineral ingredients out of the water and conveys it not only heated but pure to the boiler, which keeps free from incrustation.

It saves labor and fuel, and is

The Best Invention of its kind in Existence.

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And Other Brands. Factory and Salesroom,

117 & 119 S. Main St., Salt Lake City, U.T.



Beware of Imitations.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CARLOS N. GILLET, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Carlos N. Gillet, administrator of the estate of Carlos N. Gillet, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said Court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for distribution and that said notice the 15th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, and County, Utah Territory, has been duly read by the judge of said Court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and distribution made as prayed for. Dated April 15th, 1889.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk of the Probate Court.

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